RIDDLING THE WILSON BILL.

MR. PAYNE EXPOSES ITS FALLACIES WITH KEEN LOGIC.

AN ABLE DEFENCE OF PROTECTION FROM A MEMBER OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COM-MITTEE-APPLAUSE FOR MR. EVERETT

> FROM UNEXPECTED QUARTERS -MR. HERMANN SPEAKS FOR

OREGON'S INDUSTRIES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 12.-The tariff discussion in the House, furing the day, at least, attracted audiences of fair size and intelligence. By actual count there were present at yesterday's night session twelve Representatives. To-night the number was only nine. Under such circumstances debate becomes merely perfunctory, and might as well be carried on through the medium of the Public Printer. Yet such is the desire of the average memher of Congress to be heard as well as read that, rather than forego the privilege of inflicting his oratory upon the helpless audience, he would conto serve without pay, and that is saying a

good deal. By far the best speech of the day-a speech

tion of the bill in detail. He had a great deal to say about "free art" and "free books," but apparently struck no responsive chord in the hearts of his Democratic audience. There was a wild burst of applause when he sat down, wildest in those quarters where "free art" formerly acted like a red fing on a bull, and where books are usually

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.) completed the speech in which he was interrupted when the House took a recess at 5:30 o'clock yesterday. To show the limited extent to which local goods were used, he read an amusing description which the late Henry W. Grady gave of a burial in Georgia. He said that grave was cut through the solid rock of a marble quarry, yet the tombstone came from Veront; the burial was in the depths of a pine forest, yet the pine coffin came from Cincinnati; the grave within touch of an iron mine, yet the nails in the coffin were imported from Pittsburg. The deadman were a coat from New-York and shoes from Cincinnati, leaving him nothing to carry into the next world to remind him of the country which was his home but the chilled blood in his veins and

the marrow in his bones. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.) said that he was going to vote for this bill because he had believed for years that such a measure as this was demanded by patriotic considerations, and he was proved to be patriotic considerations, and he was proved to be long to the Democratic party, which was pressing forward in this reform, Obemocratic applause.) He thought that the Wilson bill did not go far enough. Its free list was not wide enough, but he accepted it as the best thing that could be obtained at this time.

At the conclusion of Mr. Everett's remarks, he was enthusiastically applauded, and when the disorder had somewhat subsided. Mr. Black (Dem., Ga.) was recognized. He devoted a large part of his remarks to a discussion of the income tax feature which he understood to go hand in hand with the Wilson bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Black's remarks, which were warmily applauded, and when the distingular to a discussion of the income tax feature which he understood to go hand in hand with the Wilson bill.

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At the conclusion of Mr. Black's remarks, which he was considered that our American forefathers fought for industrial supremacy as much as for civil liberty. He spoke for only ten or fifteen minutes, and at least that the tax of the believed for the province of the pro marrow in his hones. (Laughter and applause.)

Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), stated in explanation of his action in recognizing two Democrats in succession, that he had an understanding with some members on the Republican side of the House, and it was agreed that those in favor of the bill should be allowed to speak first, after which they would be replied to by those opposed to the bill.

Neb.), Beltzhoozer (Dem., Penn.) and Wright (Rep., Penn.).

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) will close the tariff debate for the Republicans on the afternoon of Saturday. January 27, and Mr. Wilson (Dem., W. A.), the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will perform a similar service for the Democratic majority. The vote on the bill will be taken on Monday, January 29.

Mr. Pendleton said that for more than one-third of a century the Democratic party had had no opportunity to legislate on the tariff question. Now, THE INCOME TAX AND DESCRIPTION. however, there was a Democratic House, a Democratic Senate and :- Democratic President, and it was time the common people were taken care of under the auspices of the Democratic party. His idea of the formation of a tariff bill was, first, that it should raise enough revenue for the use of the Government, and, second, that we should do something to take the burden from the backs of the com-

Mr. Pendleton was frequently interrupted by questions from Republican members, and the close of his speech was greeted with applause.

MR. PAYNE'S TELLING ARGUMENT. Mr. Payne (Rep., J. Y.), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, was the next speaker. His remarks had great weight with the Republi-can members on the floor and the crowds in the galleries, which, by this time, were largely aug-

mented.

Mr. Payne began with a declaration that the result of the election of 1852 was not the deliberate declaration of the people of the United States in favor of the reversal of the policy of protection which had obtained for the last thirty years. No petitions had come to the Ways and Means Committee in favor of the proposed measure. He had been at a less to understand upon what theory the bill was constructed. It would more properly be labelled "a bill to cut off the revenues of the Government." Mr. Payne made a strong attack upon the bill as a sectional measure, referring to the cut of duties on Northern agricultural products, while Southern staples were protected. He instanced the step even tuty on Southern lumber. Referring to a statement made by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Payne asked how, in the name of common-sense, would untaxed wook ore, coal and lumber increase the wages of the mechanic who uses them. "Make woof free, said he, "and you destroy one-half of the flocks of the country. Free coal may benefit the Whitney syndicate, which seeks to control the coal mines of the gray of the mines in the West Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the West Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the West Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the West Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the West Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the West Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the West Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the West Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the west Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the west Indies and New-Brunswick. Free fron ore may open up some of the mines in the west Indies of this sum 9½ per cent on an advalorem basis of this sum 9½ per cent represents wages paid in the

wages to as many American citizens thrown out of business here.

"Only a year ago and our people were in the enjoyment of a prosperity never before equalled. Almost in a night the change came over the condition of things, and men began to cast about for the cause. Some believel it was because of the provision in the sliver bill by which silver was purchased month after month, and then they clamored for the repeal of the Sherman act. More than two months ago this clause was repealed. It relieved the banks, till the distress increased. Because of this threatened tariff reduction merchants would not order goods because they expected more goods and less prices with the influx of foreign goods already piled up for the market. The money stringency has passed, and yet business grows worse. More than 1,00,009, perhaps 2,00,000, men who were employed at good wages a little more than a year ago, to-day are tramping up and down our streets. Does any one doubt but that if this House should by a decisive vote strike out the enacting clause of this bill, business would revive all over this land?

of this bill, business would revive all over this and?

"You may in mock heroism brave the workingman's anger and vete for this bill, bidding added to
public life. But you cannot in after years escaped
the contemplation of your work. I want you gentlemen to amend this bill only as suits your own sweet
wills. Put all the direct and war taxes upon it
you choose. Fix it even to suit the Ohio Free
Trader who was so vociferously applauded by you.
Then, when you have perfected it. I shall stand
ready to vote to strike out its enacting clause
that it may remain as a monument to your folly."

When Mr. Payne concluded his speech a wave of
applause rolled over the Republican side of the

applause rolled over the Republican side of the chamber. As the day had worn on the galleries filled up and close attention was given and much interest manifested by the occupants of the galleries in the speeches made on both sides.

"JERRY" SIMPSON'S OBJECT LESSON.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) started out by saying that he would have to condense a three-hour's speech into one hour. Mr. Wilson (Dem. W. Va.), the manager of the bill, said he understood that Mr. Simpson was the only member of his party to speak, and asked that his time be extended half an hour. but objection was made. In the course of his attack upon the protected wool industry, Mr. Simpson gave an object lesson of what he called the result of the protection of the woollen industry which the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Burrows) had asserted kept out European shoddy. He had walked along that portion of the market-place in Washington where the farmers took their stand to sell their products. After investigation he selected an average overcoat (which he showed in the House) which had been bought a year ago for \$19.50, and which had been bought a year ago for \$19.50, and which had been so rotten that it fell to pieces in mags in his angry hands as he became wrought up in indignation. (Loud applause.) Mr. Simpson had bought the happy farmer a new overcoat at the same price as the old one, and which, said Mr. Simpson, would last just about as long. Labor, he said, after creating the immense fortunes of the trusts, was now starving. A New-York newspaper of to-day stated that 10,000 loaves of bread were distributed, when each loaf meant a meal for a whole family and probably saved a human life. He did not entirely blame the trusts and corporation for this result, but he blamed the workingmen themselves for putting in power, and keeping in the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Burrows) had

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power, men who made such a condition possible by the enactment of laws. Mr. Simpson's time expired at 4 o'clock, and as he resumed his seat he was rewarded with a burst of appleause.

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.) was then recognized. His speech was partly devoted to a general defence of the policy of Protection. He denied that protective taxes meant a taking away from one person in order to pay another; but insisted that it was simply a levying upon goods brought into this country for the uses of the Government. "It is file to suppose," said Mr. Daniels, "that if we allow the goods from the other side to be brought into this country under the again of this law, our manufacturers will not suffer from the competition."

By far the best speech of the day—a speech strong, lucid and convincing—was that of Representative Payne, of New-York, an abstract of which will be found below. It abounded in happy allusions and masterily deductions. Free from rancor, but merciless in its logic, it cut those who framed this iniquitous measure in a spirit of sectionalism and revenge to the quick. Now and then a Democratic member of the Committee on Ways and Means sought to refute the statements made by Mr. Payne, but only with the result of affording another opportunity of exposing the folly and wickedness of the measure.

Dr. Everett also made a speech which commanded some attention, but, like a prudent man, he confined himself to an abstract discussion of the merits of Free Trade rather than an examination of the bill in detail. He had a great deal to SFEECHES AT THE EVENING SESSION.

SPEECHES AT THE EVENING SESSION. Nine members were present when the House met

this evening. Mr. McKaig (Dem., Md.) addressed the Committee of the Whole, represented by these nine members. He had a large audience in the gallery,

the Committee of the Whole, represented by nine members. He had a large audience in the sallery, however Mr. McKaig made an appeal in favor of free shipping and free raw material.

Mr. Hermann (Rep. Ore.) followed, in opposition to the bill, characterizing it as unwise, unjust, selfish and injurious legislation. He said: 'Disastrously as the injuries of most States will suffer, I confidently assert that no State, in proportion to population, will feel the blow like the people of that far distant one on the extreme western confines of the Republic—the State of Oregon. Not a leading industry escapes. Wool, lumber, coal, fruits, hops, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and dairy products are all to be offered up for sacrifice. Before the McKinley bill Republicans were taunted with the charge that farmers' products had always been neglected by them, and they were asked on every stump: What have you done for the farmers'. The McKinley bill riumphantly answered the taunt, and almost every conceivable product of the American farm is on that bill. But the first that the Wilson bill does is to transfer them most largely back to the free list. The farmer is especially antagonized by this bill."

Mr. Brookshire asked of Mr. Hermann from what countries the importations of farm products were likely to come.

"From Scotland, Denmark and Sweden, but es-

THE INCOME TAX AND INTERNAL REVENUE SCHEDULES TO BE REPORTED AS A SEPARATE BILL.

and Means Committee this morning by a vote of 6 to 5. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs Wilson (Dem., W. Va.), Breckniridge (Dem., Ark.), Stevens (Dem., Mass.), Cockran (Dem., N. Y.), Montgomery (Dem., Ky.), and Bynum (Dem., Ind.), Messrs, Bryan (Dem., Neb.), McMillin (Dem., Tenn.), Tarsney (Dem., Mo.), Turner (Dem., Ga.), and Whiting (Dem., Mich.) opposed the proposition. It was believed that the incorporation of the income tax in the Tariff bill would seriously endanger the fate of the latter, and this consideration was sufficiently potent to secure the support of the majority of the committee. It was further decided to report the Internal Revenue bill on Thursday next. No suggestion was made at to-day's meeting looking to any increase in the whiskey tax beyond that already agreed upon by the committee, and none is likely to be made.

duty of 1½ cents a pourd.

The Wilson bill places a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on burlaps and 20 per cent ad valorem on bags for grain made from burlap. The difference between the existing and the proposed commissions, insurance and interest. It is shown that under stress of foreign competition the change provided for in the Wilson bill will surely destroy the industry here unless corresponding reduction in wages is made.

The women operatives in this country now earn from \$4.50 to \$8 a week. Dundee, Scotland, and Calcutta are the two principal points of foreign com-petition. The same class of operatives ear-

cutta are the two principal points of foreign competition. The same class of operatives earn from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week in Dundee, and from \$60 cents to \$90 cents a week in Calcutta. In order that the industry may continue here under the Wilson bill wages must necessarily be reduced \$65 per cent, a fact which means that operatives in the United States must work for from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a week. Under existing conditions foreign manufacturers furnish \$25 per cent of the bags used here. The question, therefore, is, Shall these goods be imported, or shall the operatives be compelled to accept the reduced wages in order to meet the competition from abroad?

In the letter the statement is made, in conclusion, that with closed factories the capital of the manufacturers may find employment elsewhere, but that the labor of these women cannot. The letter is signed by W. M. Manwaring, president of the Riag Manufacturer? Association of the United States, which is composed of the following firms:

J. T. Bailey & Co. and Christopher Bailey, Philadelphia; the Royal Bag Manufacturing Company, Charleston; Adams, Jewett & Co., Cleveland; the L. C. Grafflin Co., Bailimore Milwaukee Bag Company, Milwaukee; G. R. Magee and David Glover, New-Orleans Arkell & Smith, Canajoharle, N. Y.; the Harwood Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis; the Jewett, Dwight Company and Monte & Ce., Cincinnati; Morgan & Hamilton, Nashville;

The Grip

Leaves its victims weak, "played out," with serious

Heart Troubles,

To cure which a reliable tonic and blood purifier is necessary.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has given full health and Strength to thousands who suffered from the Grip. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's sarafile Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently

Percy Kent, Corn Exchange Bag Company, E. S. Halstead, Jacob Lawson, the C. H. Parsons Company, Kortz Bag Company and D. W. Manwaring, all of this city.

"KILL THE WILSON BILL." THAT WAS THE KEYNOTE OF THE MEETING

heading on the printed call for the co-operative mass-meeting, representing all industries which have protested against the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill. The meeting was held at Cooper Union last night. Delegations were present from Philadelphia Paterson, Newark, Yonkers, Amsterdam, Gloversville. Greenpoint and other manufacturing centres, and long before the meeting was called to order every seat in the large hall was occupied by an audience of workingmen and workingwomen of

every seat in the large hall was occupied by an audience of workingmen and workingwomen of which the country might be proud. There was none of the effervescent enthusiasm that characterizes a political meeting, but deep earnestness pervaded the assembly, and the applause which greated those who spoke for protection for American labor was loud, long and hearty.

John Bell, of the Elm Flax Mills, presided; David P. McLean, of the Cheisea Jute Mills, was vice-president, and Walter Thomas, of the Yonkers Carpet Company, was secretary. W. Webster, of Gloversville, spoke for the glove industry, B. L. Price, of this city, presented the objections of the clothing trade to the bill. W. H. Greene, of Paterson, N. J. told of the evil effects of the Wilson bill on the ribhon industry; J. Moord, of Paterson, was the spokesman for the silk-workers of Paterson, Secretary Thomas protested on behalf of the earpetworkers; A. B. Graham shouted, "Kill the Wilson bild," in the name of the jute-workers, and D. P. McLean followed with a vigorous echo; the Guttenburg Cornet Band gave a selection, and then a preamble and resolutions were adopted, the pith of which was, "Kill the Wilson bill."

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster urged eloquently, forcibly and logically that the Wilson bill be killed. The per-nicious measure was also condemned by John Kearney, of the Higgins Carpet Company; William Davis, of Clark's Thread Works, and J. F. Stewart, of Philadelphia. Resolutions were passed urging the representatives in Congress to vote and work against a measure "which will dwarf the industries of this country."

THE ALLIANCE ARRIVES AT CALLAO. Washington, Jan. 12.-The Alliance arrived to-day at Callao, Peru, from Corinto, Nicaragua. Her visit to Callao is to allow some shore exercise to the crew, which they could not have at unhealthy Central American ports for the last six months.

THE BLAND BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED. Washington, Jan. 12 - The House Committee on Coinage. Weights and Measures has ordered a favorable report on the Bland bill providing for the coinage of the silver buillon now held in the Treas-ury. The vote was 9 to 8-strictly silver and anti-

FOWER OF THE TREASURY TO ISSUE BONDS. Washington, Jan. 12.-A Cabinet officer (not Secretary Carlisle) stated to-day that the contingency in which the Secretary of the Treasury could issue bonds without Congressional action was when the gold reserve in the Treasury was invaded to such a point as, in the judgment of the Secretary, to impair public confidence. That point, he suggested, had been almost if not quite reached. Under the Resumption act, he added, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deemed it proper, could issue bonds without further authorization of Congres to the extent of maintaining the gold reserve. At present this would mean an issue of \$25,000,000 bonds, the gold reserve having been invaded to that amount. Those bonds would have to be issued at the rates prescribed by the Specie Resumption act, 4 or 4½ per cent. in which the Secretary of the Treasury could issue

MR. PRESTON'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED. Washington, Jan. 12.-The Senate was in session three hours to-day, but only half an hour passed with open doors, but only hair an nour was passed with open doors, the remainder of the time being given to the consideration of executive business. Many nominations were confirmed, among them being Director of the Mint Preston and Indian Agent Wooten. During the open session no business of any importance was taken up, and the Senate at 3 p. m., adjourned till Monday.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

PASSENGER AGENTS IN SESSION.

The general passenger agents of the Joint Committee of trunk lines and Western railroads, con-tinued the discussion of the passenger rate agree-ment and will be in session again to-day.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION A majority of the Memphis and Charleston and Circinnati Extension bonds having failed to assent to the Richmond Terminal reorganization plan. Drexel, Morcan & Co., the depositaries, have in-formed the holders of deposited bonds that they may withdraw their securities.

A SUGGESTED PLAN FOR UNION PACIFIC Some of the persons largely interested in the Union Pacific have agreed to suggest a programm reorganization, based on fixed charges of \$5,000,000. Washington, Jan. 12.—The income tax and the other internal revenue features of the Tariff bill will be reported as a separate measure. This conclusion was reached at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee this morning by a vote of 6 to 5. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs, Wilson Olem., W. Va.), Breckingting Olem. Ack's Revens them Mass. Cockers One X. ing of the Reorganization Committee

ATCHISON EARNINGS ON THE INCREASE Boston, Jan. 12.—The Boston News Bureau says "Officers of the Atchison state that the large increase in the earnings the fourth week of December was influenced by causes connected with the receivership. Shippers in many instances sent goets by other routes in the week immediately following the receivership, fearing complications about money matters pending court orders. This is all wearing away now, and the first week of January should show a smaller relative decrease. Court orders have been made continuing the operations of the company in respect to everything, save the interest and floating debt accounts, exactly as before, and all operating receipts and disbursements go on uninterruptedly.

"For the more efficient operation of the road, and to prevent any disorganization or confusion, the receivers have voted that the whole system be operated under direction of President Reinhart, the accounting to be divided at the date of the receivership." crease in the earnings the fourth week of December

NEW-ENGLAND FREIGHT IS EXEMPTED.

New-Haven, Jan. 12 -In reference to the dispatch to the effect that the New-York, New-Haven and to the effect that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad had issued orders requiring the prepayment of all freight received from the New-England, General Traffic Manager Mellen said to day that the order only applied to freight billed to and from points west of the Hudson River, and to all roads with which the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford had no traffic agreement. Freight will be taken for points in New-England as heretofore.

RECEIVERSHIP HEARING POSTPONED. Boston, Jan. 12.-The hearing before Judge Colt. to appoint a receiver for the New-York and New-Eng land Railroad in Massachusetts has been postponed January 15 until January 22; that in Corcut to January 19, and in Rhode Island t

from January 15 until January 22; that in Conpanuary 23.

The News Bureau says: "Indications in Boston
point toward Marsden J. Perry as Massachusetts
receiver, as he is getting all New-England exchanges
and firms to indorse him for receiver, saying that
he represents the stockholders, and as a New-England
road at heart."

New-Haven, Jan. 12.—It is believed here that
should the Platt interests get the New-England receivership, the holders of the first and second
mortgage bonds would soon after bring foreclosure
proceedings.

CONSTRUING A BILL OF LADING.

Boston, Jan. 12.-A clause in the bill of lading for the transportation of grain from Chicago to Boston which exempts the carriers from liability for los or damage to the cargo unless written claim be made within thirty day; after such loss or damage, is vold. Another clause providing that the carrier shall not be liable for loss or damage unless action be brought against it within three months is reasonable and has within its scope all loses or damage sustained to the cargo in the ordirary course of business. The United States Circuit of Appeals laid down the above propositions to-day in the writ of error brought by the Central Vermont Railroad Company against J. E. Soper and others. The court, by its decision, written by Judge Putnam, reverses a judgment of the Circuit Court for this State in favor of Soper, the consignee of the grain, which was destroyed by fire in a grain elevator of the railroad company at Ogdensburg, N. Y., August 11, 1899. to the cargo unless written claim be

SUING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC. San Francisco, Jan. 12.-Suit has been begun in the United States Circuit Court by the Mercantile Trust Company, of New-York, against the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, Western division, to recover money due on bonds issued by the railroad company in March, 1887, amounting to £,600,000, of which the sum of \$100,000 has been paid. Interest amounting to \$165,000 is also due. Receivers have already been appointed in Arizona and New-Mexico, and the plaintiffs pray for the appointing of ancillary receivers here.

A SOUTHERN RATE WAR PROBABLE. Memphis, Jan. 12.—The Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad withdrew from the Memphis Southwestern Railroad withdrew from the Memphis Passenger Association last night. The reason assigned was that other roads had violated the agreement by seiling tickets to Northern and Eastern points at cut rates through scalpers, to the detriment of the Chesapeake's business. The association passed a resolution asking General Passenger Agent Lynch to reconsider his action, but he was firm. This means the break-up of the association and a rate war.

PERSISTING IN SECRECY.

HAWAHAN CORRESPONDENCE NOT SENT TO CONGRESS.

WOULD NOT GIVE THE WORD-WAITING TO LEARN WHAT WILLIS HAS DONE

SINCE THE LAST REPORTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 12-President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham again disappointed public ex- | Montreal men, who are much interested in the pectation by failing to-day to send to Congress outcome of the Brazilian troubles, received the correspondence just received from Minister | cipher telegrams last evening, which were sent Willis and the message in which the Administration hopes to palliate in some degree the consequences of its absurd and culpable Hawaiian follows: policy. The Cabinet met this morning to discuss the documents forwarded by Mr. Willis which are | me supposed to disclose the miscarriage of his efforts to induce the Provisional Government to abdicate in favor of the deposed Queen. After three hours of talk on the best line of exculpation to adopt in the forthcoming message, it was decided to delay the transmission of the Willis dispatches for a day or two, to give to the President the advantage of any new turn in the situation which might be reported on the arrival of the steamer City of Peking, now hourly expected at

San Francisco. Mr. Cleveland, having suffered one unlucky accident through a mistaken and premature assumption of what was really going on in Honolulu, naturally feels suspicious of another pitfall lulu, naturally feels suspicious of another pitfall in outlining his latest apology and retraction while still comparatively uncertain what pranks his agent in Honolulu may be indulging in. As the Senate adjourned to-day until Monday, advantage will probably be taken of this fact to withhold the message until next week, regardless of the date of the arrival of the City of Peking at San Francisco or the increasing public pressure for an official version of the history of Minister Willis's recent extraordinary acts.

It was perhaps to be expected that the Administration would persist in its programme of secrecy and suppression to the last possible moment. From present appearances, however, it will be impracticable to withhold the official disclosures brought on the Corwin longer than until next Monday or Tuesday.

THE DELAY WAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE DELAY WAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Everything is ready at the State Department for the transmission of the correspondence. It was expected there this morning that copies of all matter received from Mr. Willis by the Corall matter received from Mr. Willis by the Corwin would go to both houses this afternoon, but the President did not give the word. The Cabinet meeting began at 11 o'clock with all the members present, and continued for three hours and ten minutes. At its close Cabinet officers refused to say whether the correspondence would go in this week. No lakling was given as to the reason for holding it back, but the suggestion was made that the President was waiting to hear of the sailing of the steamer Marlposa from San Francisco for Honolulu before transmitting it. The Mariposa was scheduled to sail yesterday, but was detained to await the arrival of the British mail for the colonies.

It was also suggested that the advices which the overdus City of Peking was expected to bring from Honolulu were awaited before action was had in the direction of sending the correspond-

ence to Congress.

The correspondence makes about 19,000 words, fully half of it consisting of Dole's reply to Wills. This, it is understood, is largely made up of historical references, and the purport of it has been accurately summarized in the dispatches brought by the last steamer.

MR. HITT'S RESOLUTION REPORTED. Washington, Jan. 12.-When the House met tose Committee on Porcian Affairs, reported back the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the resolution of Mr. Hitt diep. III.), which was introduced a week ago and referred to that committee. The resolution requests the President to communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, all information received since his message of December 18, 1893, or which has not been transmitted therewith and is now in his possession, touching recent reported occurrences in the Hawaiian behavior, and whether any officer or vessel of the United States had taken any part in those occurrences, and by whose orders.

States had taken any part in those occurrences, and by whose orders.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs recommended that the resolution be adopted, but the Speaker ruled that under the special order recently adopted by the House unanimous consent was required to consider the resolution at this time. Objection being made, Mr. McCreary asked that the resolution should lie on the table temporarily without losing its privilege, and this was ordered.

THE CORWIN STILL OFF SAN QUENTIN San Francisco, Jan. 12. The revenue cutter Corwin still lies at anchor off San Quentin, Captain Munger will not land any one from his vessel until he is advised to do so from Washington. The Mo-hican is awaiting orders at Mare Island. The steamer is ready to sail at an hour's notice.

FEARS THAT THE PEKING IS DISABLED. San Francisco, Jan. 12.-The steamer City of San Francisco, Jan. 12.—The steamer City of Peking, from the Orient and Honolulu, had not arrived up to 8 o'clock this evening. Some ship-ping men express the opinion that the Peking has again injuried her machinery, and will not get in for several days. The steamer Australia is due from Honolulu to-morrow morning, and will bring news three or four days later than the Peking.

THIRTY THOUSAND ACRES.

JOHN B. RILEY SAYS THE STATE LOST POSSESSION OF MORE THAN THAT.

HE IMPLICATES CONTROLLER WEMPLE AND GOVERNOR PLOWER-COUNTER-ALLEGATIONS

Albany, Jan. 12.-"The Argus" to-morrow will print the following:

"John B. Riley, who was removed from the office of Civil Service Examiner by Governor Flower, has made public a letter, in which he brings very serious charges in reference to the sale, redemption and cancellation of tax sales of the State's holdings of lands in the Adirondack forests. Mr. Riley says among other things; 'Since Mr. Flower's election as Governor, the Controller cancelled th State's title to Township No. 29, containing over 30,000 acres of land lying in the heart of the Adi rondacks, and including a part of Upper Saranac Lake. The loss of this land to the State was the most serious blow the Adirondack Park project ver received."

The facts in this matter are that the cancella tion of the State's title in the tract known as Township No. 20 was made before Governor Flower Township No. 29 was made before Governor Flower was inaugurated. The cancellation was made by Controller Wemple, after the usual processes, and Governor Flower had nothing whatever to do with it. His term of office had not even besum.

"In connection with this cancellation, D. S. R. Ward said to-day: "Governor Flower had no more to do with this than you. He was not Governor at the time, and he knew nothing about the matter. The Upper Saranac Association owned the bottom title to this tract for eight or mine years. Finally the association made appliention to Controller Wemple for a cancellation of the tax sale. Its report in the matter was conceded and no valid objections to its claim could be arged. Attorney-General Tabor wrote an epinion directing that the association was entitled to have the sale set askic, and so the Controller gave back the title. The association paid all the back taxes, with interest at 19 per cent, so that the State was not defrauded of a penny."

sociation paid all the back taxes, with interest at a per cent, so that the State was not defraided of a penny.

"Mr. Riley said nothing in his letter of the part he has taken in the matter of cancellation of tax sales on State lands and in the redemption of lands sold for taxes. During the time that Mr. Riley was Civil Service Examiner and was draying a salary from the State, he frequently appeared as counsel for those who were seeking to get away the valuable forest lands of the State, and some of the documents on file in the Controller's office seem to show him as a principal in these cases."

"The Argus" then quotes from the reports of the Forest Commission, showing that cancellations involving 6,169 acres in the upper and middle Saramar region, wer made in 182, upon the application of region, were made in 182, upon the application of "This land," says "The Argus," "I now owned one-half by Smith M. Weed, one-quarter by John B. Riley and one-quarter by Marth Van Buren Turner. These men, who purchased a presumably worthless title from the original helder, and then got the land back from the State by cancellation, have not paid one cent of back taxes. They merely alleged a flaw in the assessments, and the taxes were assessed back on the town of Harriestown, Franklin County. The same parties are now after about 15,000 acres in the same manner, on Lower Saramac Lake. This is all heavily timbered land in the virgin forest, and is among the most valuable of the State's holdings."

"The Argus" also says that at other times Mr. Riley has, in like manner, redeemed about 500 acres of Adirondack lands.

A REPUBLICAN VETERAN APPOINTED. Albany, Jan. 12—Secretary of State Palmer has appointed Captain Oscar Smith, of Albany, chief cierk in his office. Mr. Smith is well known as an organizer of Republican campaign clabs. He is a survivor of the 13th New-York Volunteers, and served three years in the Army. He is president of the Unconditional Republican Ciub.

SAYING PEIXOTO WILL RESIGN

THE ROUNDABOUT COURSE OF ALLEGED NEWS FROM BRAZIL.

"Wage-Earners Ask Work, Not Charity," was the

HAVE BEEN INSPIRED BY THE IN-

SURGENTS-VIEWS OF AN EDITOR EXPELLED FROM BRAZIL

Montreal, Jan. 12 .- "The Herald" says: Two by London friends in whom they place the greatest confidence. The dispatches read as

follows:

Montevideo, via London, Jan. 10.—Peixoto's most intimate friends are exceedingly anxious that every possible precaution should be taken to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, and to this end they have petitioned him to resign. A condition is made, however, that neither Mello nor any of his close followers will take advantage and place themselves in the position of Dictator. The people shall be asked to name their choice, and he shall be installed as President. Peixoto's friends are urging him strongly to prevent further trouble by consenting, and it is thought that he will agree to abdicate. The request to Peixoto has, it is thought, been made known to Mello, but up to the hour of writing no message has been received from him.

Later—Montevideo, via London, Jan. 10.—Peixoto's friends have acknowledged that he has consented to resign. He will make his decision public in a few hours.

Although the recipients place confidence in

Although the recipients place confidence in the genuineness of the above dispatches, no confirmation of their contents has been received, and it is thought that the report comes from sources prejudiced in favor of the insur-

Paris, Jan. 12 .- M. Heroult, the Editor of the French paper, "Echo De Bresil," who was expelled from Brazil by President Pelxoto, has arrived in this city. He has written to the "Figaro" saying that President Peixoto's denials of his resignation do not convince him. If, he adds, the report of Peixoto's retirement on December 9 was untrue, it is probable that a similar report will be true within a month. M. Heroult adds that President Peixoto's withdrawal from office will not imply that the Republicans will concentrate upon his successor, but rather that an assembly will be elected to choose the form of government. The result is uncertain. This crisis past, business will rapidly revive.

Flint & Co., who are in daily communication with Rio Janeiro, said yesterday that they had received no intelligence from Brazil to confirm the private cable dispatches said to have been received at Montreal and London announcing the intention of President Peixoto to resign. They placed, they added, absolutely no reliance in the report, as the latest trustworthy news they had received from Rio Janeiro was exactly to the contrary.

LEFT THE NICTHEROY AT PERNAMBUCO. FORTY OF HER CREW REACH SOUTHAMPTON-WHY THEY ABANDONED THE CRUISER.

London, Jan. 12.-The steamship Clyde, from Pernambuco, arrived at Southampton to-day with an officer and thirty-nine sallors who sailed from New-York on President Peixoto's cruiser Nietheroy and left her at Pernambuco. One of the men said that the Government agents in Pernambuco offered them \$100 a month each and \$500 bounty if they would serve on the Nictheroy, but they refused, as they considered the vessel unfit for fighting. She had considered the vessel unfit for fighting. She had been loaded with gunpowder, dynamite and cotton wool, yet the natives had persisted in smoking aboard her. Several men had been placed in irons, but eventually sixty-five had succeeded in getting ashore. The Brazillan officers who had boarded the Nietheroy were ignorant of navigation.

The men brought to Southamnton by the Clyde are penniless. They will stay at the Sailors' Home until the sailing of the steamship for New-York, which they will take for home. One malor, a German, died of heart disease soon after landing today.

A dispatch dated Pernambuco, January II, says that the crew of the cruiser Nictheroy refuse to serve on her unless their wages are paid in advance.

DANGER FROM CARELESS SHOOTING. A GERMAN CAPTAIN'S STORY OF THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLES.

Captain Matzen, of the German steamer Catania, which arrived here yesterday from Rio Janeiro, December 17, said that he was ashore daily while his vessel lay in the Bay of Rio. He was of the opinion that the people, both in Santos and Rio, were in favor of Mello. He said that in Rio lives were lost every day owing to the reckless use of firearms, and from flying shot and shell. Many of Peixoto's soldiers, he says, are mere boys, some of them little negroes, who play with their firearms. such as to give the impression that the shot was fired in malicious mischief. Vessels are in a bad way at Rio, owing to the Government having cut off the shore water supply. The Catania was eight days in Itio, and every day there were conflicts between the ships and the forts. The ship was anchored off Enchados Island, and, while was out of the line of fire from the heavy artillery, bullets from the machine-guns were constantly fly-ing over her, making it decidedly uncomfortable to

ing over her, making it decidedly uncomfortable to be on deck.

One day as the captain was going off to his vessel a builder passed between the stroke carsman and himself, striking the water about six feet away. The firing between the armel launches and the shore usually begins about 4.39 p. m., and until dark there is an incessant rattling of machine-guns. The soldiers who line the shore are all behind breastworks of sand bags. On the day Captain Matzen sailed from Rio he visited the German steamer Campanas, which had just strived. While he was on board a buildt came crashing through the skylight and burled itself in the woodwork.

One day while the Catania was at Rio Mello had one of his transports armored with couton bales placed along her sides, evidently by way of experiment. The transport put to sea, passing safely between the forts, and the next night came back, having received no injury.

Captain Bernholdt, of the Norwegian steamer Cuba, which arrived here yesterday from Bahia and Victoria, reported that the A ubbladan was expected in Halia, and there was considerable excitement there in consequence. The British gunboat Barracouta came into the harbor of Bahia while the Cuba was there, to quell a mutiny on a merchant ship from Glasgow. The ship was new, and it was undermanned.

VELLOW FEVER SPREADING IN RIO. GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN SANTA CATHARINA carefully selected. TWENTY INSURGENTS KILLED IN

ACCIDENTS. London, Jan. 12.-A dispatch from Buenos Ayres "Advices from Rio Janeiro say that the yellow fever is spreading. Although Captain Lang, of

low fever is spreading. Although Captain Lang, of the British warship Sirius, has been recognized as senior officer by the foreign squadrons, the French commander. Magon, refuses to pay nim the cor-responding honors. "Reports from Rio Frande do Sul say that the Government has beaten the insurgents at Itajahy, State of Santa Catharina."

A dispatch sent from Buenos Ayrez yesterday says that dispatches received from Rio Janeiro state that dive men were killed by the bursting of a cannon on the insurgent warship Almirante Tamandare. The dispatch adds that fifteen men were killed by an explosion on the Island of Vil-legaignon, which is held by the insurgents.

NO ADVICES RECEIVED BY MENDONCA. Washington, Jan. 12.-No news was received at the Brazilian Legation to-day from the theatre of war in Brazil, and in the absence of cable dis-patches Minister Mendonca is always inclined to place reliance in the old war phrase; "There was no change in the situation." Respecting the report from Rio that the rebels are preparing for an attack

CURES OTHERS A TERRIBLE CASE OF DROPSY CURED.

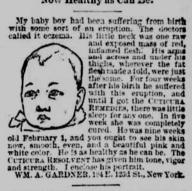
JNO. MALLON, Esq.,
No. 51 MeLean St., Mt.
Adams, Cincinnati, O.,
writes: "I took sick
with dropsy, but my appetite, could not sleep,
became feverish; always
thirsty, lost all strength,
stomach became painful, breath short and
had to give up work.
The best physicians in
Cincinnati, failed to
help me. My limbs and
body were swellen to
enormous size, and I
was suffering terrible
agony. The doctors all
said i could not get well
sgain, that I was liable to drop dead at any

JOHN MALLON, Esq. agony. The doctors all again, tent i was liable to drop dend at any moment. My wife sent for the priest, to prepared me for death. While waiting for death, temembered reading of your Golden Medical Discovery, and thought I would try it as a last hope. When I had taken three bottles, I was almost well. The swelling entirely disappeared and I was seen able to resume work. My health is better now than it has been in twenty-five years."

WHY NOT YOU?

LITTLE BABY WAS RAW

Distressing Skin Disease from Birth Cured in 5 Weeks by Cutleura. Now Healthy as Can Be.



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From the age of two months my baby suffered with the eczema on her face and body. Doctored without avail. Used CUTEURA REMEDIES, Found them in every respect satisfactory. The child has now a beautifur skin and is cured. We cheerfully recommend the same to all mothers. MRS. J. ROTHENBERG, 1663 First Ave., N. Y.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Have effected the most wonderful cures of tor-turing and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases of lifants and children ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when the best physicians fail. Parents, save your children years of need-less suffering. Cures made in childhood are remanent.

" How to Cure Skin Diseases," matled free.

IN ONE MINUTE THE Cutleura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, selatic, hip, kidney, chest, and mus-cular pains and weaknesses.

RHEUMATIC PAINS CURED

IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Can be obtained from the use of DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.

For pains in the limbs, back or chest, sore throat or bodily pains of any kind, you will find it its weight in gold. Price, 25 and 50 conts.

with their fuil force upon the town of Nictheroy, and that they expect, it it shall be successful, to make a determined attack upon the city of Rio Janeiro itself, it was said at the Legation to-night that if the rebels did make any such movement they would surely be repulsed with loss. The force at Nictherov has recently been increased by the addition of three battalions.

Much satisfaction was expressed that Captain Rhodes, who has been organizing bands of men in various parts of the country, estensibly to sail for Brazil to participate in the present conflict, by using Minister Mendonca's name entirely without his consent and, in fact, over his protest, had at last been thoroughly exposed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AT RIO. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 12.-The United States cruiser San Francisco, the flagship of Rear Admiral Ben-ham, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

INSURANCE COMPANIES COMPROMISE,

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 12.-Mrs. C. W. Copeland. widow of Charles W. Copeland, whose death occurred in a field in West Bridgewater, October 17 several accident insurance companies in which he held policies, amounting in the aggregate to some \$30,000. It was stated soon after his death that the companies would refuse payment of the claims on companies would refuse payment of the claims on the grounds that there was reasonable cause to be-lieve that he committed suicide, and that the com-panies had combined to fight the case. A confer-ence was held and a basis of settlement was ar-ranged, said to be 50 per cent of the face value of the policies.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER SHOT DEAD.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 12.-A neighborhood and family feud resulted to-day in the second murder within a week. A year ago George Derr, Bying fifteen miles south of here, found his sister with S. S. Foss, a prominent cattle man of Kinglisher, and assaulted Foss, nearly killing him. The whole neighborhood took sides in the matter, and many quarrels ensued. On Christmas day, Derr's barn was burned, and a week ago J. J. Derr, father of George, was assassinated in his yard. Foss was arrested on the charge of murder, and his prelimmary trial had not yet been completed. Just be-fore noon to-day George Derr met Foss in the street have and shot one side of his head off with a shotgun.

THE COQUELIN COMPANY TO GO TO CUBA. Edgar Strakosch will said for Havana to-day as the agent of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, to make arrangements for the appearance there of the Coquella company. The present engagement of the company at Abbey's Theatre has been extended, and will end on February 10. The company will then so to Cuba and Mexico, and will come back to New-Orleans. After that it will return to Europe. Mme. Jane Hading will sensite in this country, how-ever, and will join the company headed by the tragedian Monnet-Sully, which will sprear at Abbey's Theatre on March 26. Monnet-Sully and his company are new filling engagements in Europe.

" UTOPIA" COMING TO THE BROADWAY

It is announced that "Utopla (Limited)," the latest opera of W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, will be given for the first time in thir city on March 22. It will be at the Broadway Theatre, under the direction of John Stetson, who owns the rights for this country, D'Oyly Carte, the manager of the Savoy Theatre, London, and the proprietor of all the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, will send a company from England. It will not be the che which has been singing the opera at the Savoy for reveral months, but one formed for the purpose. Mr. Carte send over a company four sensons ago to sing. "The Gondoliers" and the result was dire disaster. It is to be hoped that the one to come with "Ptopia" will be more

THE WEATHER REPORT.

THE NORTHERN STORM PASSES OFF.

Washington, Jan 12.—The storm central in the St. Lawrence Valley Thursda evening has passed south of Lawrence Valley Thursda evening has passed south of east over Nova Stotia, increasing in several and attended by severe westerly gales along the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts. A storm has moved slowly eastward north of Montana. The barometer has risen ropolly in the Atlantic Coast States, and is generally high over the contiern part of the country east of the plateau region. A decided fall of temperature has occurred in the Atlantic Coast States. In the central valleys, the vest lake region, and the Western and Northwestern States there has been a marked rise in temperature. Generally fair weather has prevailed. prevailed. Warmer and full weather is indicated for the districts east of the Mississippi. In the Mississip Valley and the Western States the weather will continue warm and generally fair.

DETAILED PORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Maine, fair, rising temperature in western portion; high northwest winds diminishing in force. For New Hampehire, Verment, Massachussetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New-Vork, fair; rising temperature; warmer Sunday, diminishing northwest.

winds.

For New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair; rising temperature, west winds, warner Sunday.

For North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, fair; warmer, northwest winds, becoming variable.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, fair; warmer; south winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Jan. 13, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was considerably colder, with violent westerly winds. The temperature ranged between 36 and 22 degrees, the average (20%) being 8½ lower than on Thursday and 13½ higher than on the corresponding day last year.